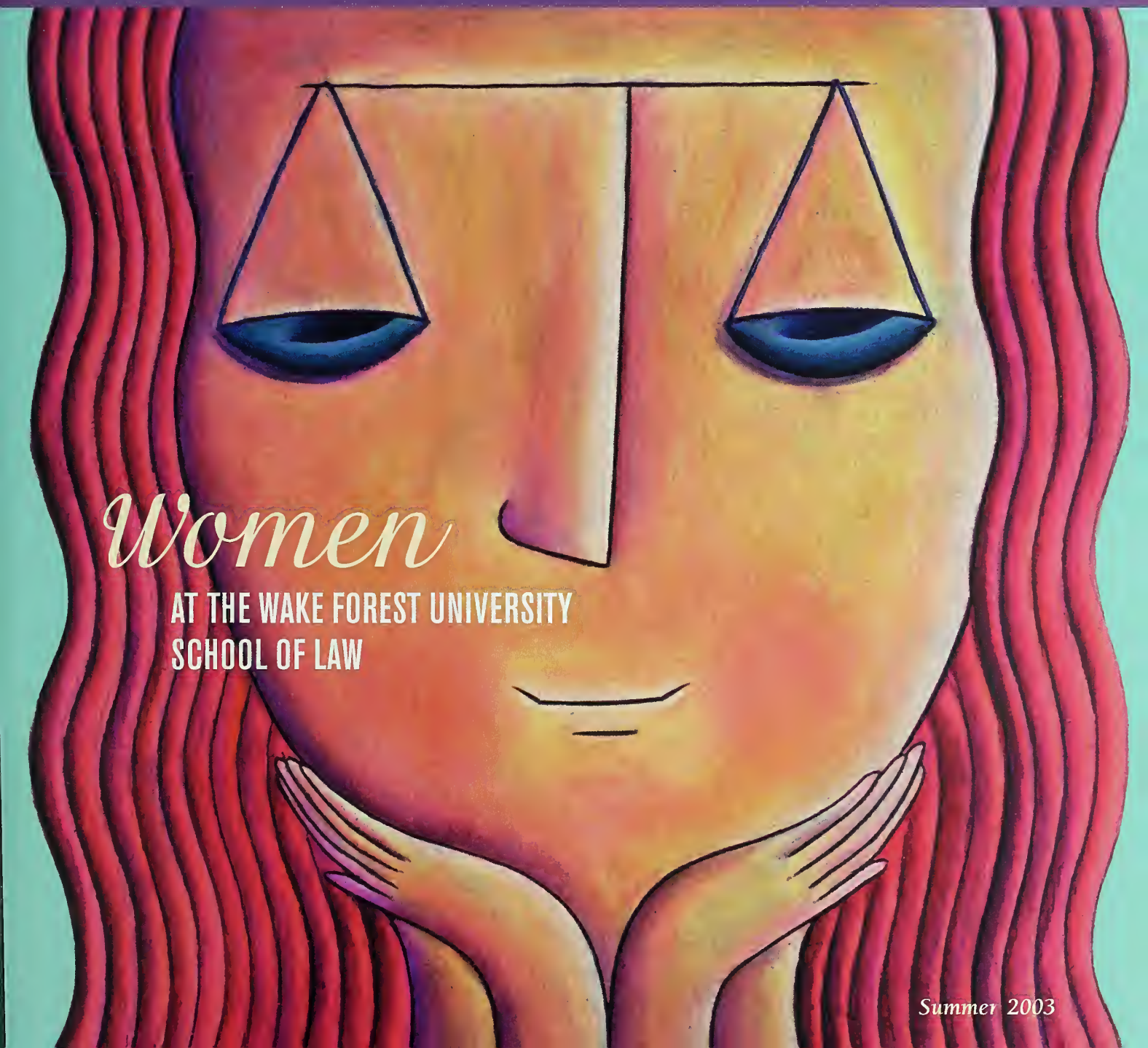
Wake Forest JURIST

the magazine of Wake Forest University School of Law



Women

AT THE WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Summer 2003

Wake Forest
JURIST

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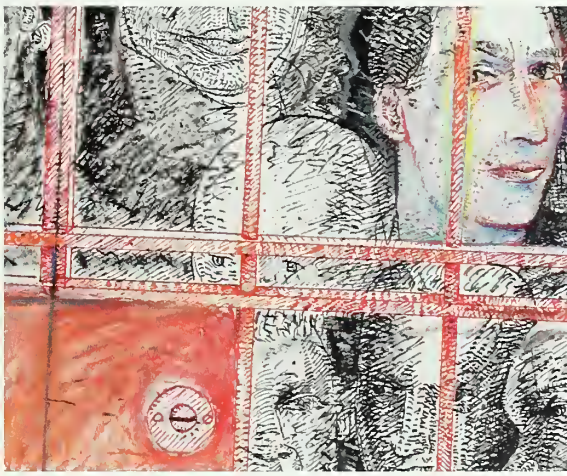

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In the summer of 2000, I appointed a faculty committee headed by Associate Dean Miles Foy to initiate a second long-range planning process for the law school. Over a decade earlier, Wake Forest had formulated the well-beloved 4/40 Plan. Under that plan, we reduced the entering class to 160, dividing it up into four sections of 40 students for each course except Legal Research and Writing for which we had eight sections of 20 students each. The plan also called for a new building and recruitment of several distinguished professors. By 2000, however, we had actually completed every aspect of the 4/40 Plan and needed a new plan.

We have a new long-range plan.

To start the new planning process, we held a summer leadership conference with panels of alumni discussing "Educating the 21st Century Lawyer" for various areas of the practice of law. The Long-Range Planning Committee then sent questionnaires to each member of the faculty and to each member of the Law Alumni Council and the Law Board of Visitors. The questionnaire asked about the law school's strengths and weaknesses, issues that we needed to address in the planning process, new initiatives that should be considered, and review of the law school's "mission statement."

After compiling the results of the written questionnaires, we held a two-day meeting of our Law Board of Visitors and Law Alumni Council with the Long-Range Planning Committee discussing the future landscape of the legal profession, the critical success factors within that future landscape, and the points that for our law school should distinguish us from other law schools. The next step in the planning process was to bring to Wake Forest five distinguished legal educators from around the country to meet with the Long-Range Planning Committee asking their opinions on the best practices in legal education for the next decades. The five educators were: (1) Patricia O'Hara, dean at Notre Dame, (2) John Sexton, dean at New York University, (3) Barry Sullivan, former dean at Washington and Lee, (4) Kent Syverud, dean at Vanderbilt, and (5) Jim White, for 27 years the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association.

At this point, the Long-Range Planning Committee prepared an interim report summarizing the data and recommendations the committee had collected from these various sources and started a series of special faculty meetings devoted to long-range planning. At the first meeting, the faculty discussed the general question of institutional identity and mission; at the second meeting, the faculty discussed and prioritized proposals for change; and at the third meeting, the faculty discussed curriculum issues. In the midst of this series of faculty meetings, a team of legal educators inspected the law school as part of the regular sabbatical reaccreditation process and provided the insights of a former dean at Emory, the associate dean at Georgetown, and three senior professors from law schools across the country. Finally, the committee submitted a draft plan to the faculty, which was adopted and then approved by President Hearn and the university administration. We have a new long-range plan.

The new long-range plan is informally entitled "The Extended 4/40 Plan." There was a consensus among everyone involved in the process that we should build on and not replace the 4/40 Plan and keep the student body small with a strong student-faculty ratio. Also, all agreed that Wake Forest should remain true to its heritage of emphasizing the importance of personalized teaching and values education, while striving for even greater national stature. The phrase Miles Foy used to capture the philosophy of the new plan is that Wake Forest University School of Law ought to provide its students with a "liberal legal education on a human scale." As Miles put it:

Legal education on a 'human scale' is a good thing in itself, it is consistent with our history and the values of Wake Forest University as a whole, and it distinguishes our school from some of the other law schools with which we are, or would like to be, in competition. Furthermore, our program is, and ought be, 'liberal' in the educational sense: that is to say, it should be comprehensive and not highly specialized, it should be of very high quality, it should train lawyers to work productively in a wide variety of settings, and it should emphasize humane values appropriate to the profession of law.

A number of other law schools have decided to focus their mission on specialization in a substantive area of the law, for instance, Intellectual Property or Environmental Law. Wake Forest has had traditional strengths in a number of practice areas, such as Trial Practice, having won the Emil Gumpert Award from the American College of Trial Lawyers a couple of years ago. However, we are preparing lawyers to practice for the next 50 years in which substantive law in many areas will change dramatically. Our graduates will often end up practicing in areas in which they did not take courses.

When Coach Vince Lombardi was asked about the success of his Green Bay Packers teams, he said that winning football really just boiled down to which team did the fundamentals, blocking and tackling, best. The fundamentals of being a lawyer are the foundational skills of legal analysis (thinking like a lawyer) and legal research and writing. The original 4/40 Plan focused on these fundamental skills but only in the first-year curriculum. While the upper-level curriculum had many small courses and seminars, the upper-level core bar examination courses continued to be primarily large, impersonal sections. The prime goal of the new plan is to extend the benefits of the 4/40 Plan to these larger upper-level courses by at least tri-sectioning all of them, so that there will be no course bigger than 50 in the law school. To accomplish this sectioning, we proposed to the university a financing plan to create four new teaching positions over a three-year period. We have already hired two of the four extended 4/40 Plan faculty. We have now tri-sectioned such courses as Constitutional Law, Evidence, Business Organizations, Criminal Procedure, Sales, and Decedents Estates.

The faculty also adopted several curricular changes that complimented the philosophy of the new plan. First of all, by making Torts and Property four-hour, one-semester courses in the first year instead of two-semester courses, we reduced the number of examinations in each semester and brought more focus to the process of legal analysis in the first year and less to coverage. Secondly, the required curriculum consisted, as it had in almost all law schools for decades, almost totally of courses focusing on the analysis of legal questions through the study of common law cases. It was recognized, however, that in many areas of the law the first source of law consists of statutes or administrative regulations. With this in mind, the Curriculum Committee and faculty did two things: first it asked all the Contracts professors to incorporate significant Uniform Commercial Code analysis into their first-year coverage; and, second, it created a new required course in the fall of the second-year curriculum entitled Legislation and Administrative Law. This is the second time in the past several years that the faculty has fought the trend to reduce required courses by adding a new required course. Several years ago, as part of the same philosophy, a third required semester of Legal Research and Writing was added in the second year.

We trust that implementation of this new long-range plan will make us a better law school consistent with the traditions of Wake Forest. ⚖

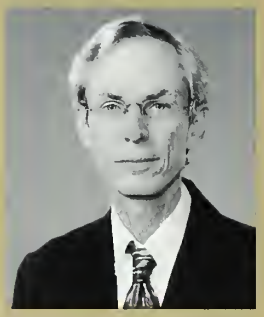
— Dean Robert K. Walsh

"Legal education on a 'human scale' is a good thing in itself, it is consistent with our history and the values of Wake Forest University as a whole, and it distinguishes our school from some of the other law schools with which we are, or would like to be, in competition."

—Miles Foy

Mark Hall

Tim Davis


Michael Curtis

Law School Announces Three New Endowed Professorships

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY School of Law is proud to announce the addition of three new endowed professorships at the law school. Fred D. Turnage ('48) established two endowed professorships "to provide the means to attract and retain promising faculty members in the School of Law." G. Eugene Boyce ('56) established a third professorship with preference for a scholar who teaches constitutional law or public law.

Professor Mark A. Hall will be the "Fred D. and Elizabeth L. Turnage Professor." Professor Timothy Davis will be the "John W. and Ruth H. Turnage Professor." Professor Michael K. Curtis will be the "Judge Donald L. Smith Professor in Constitutional and Public Law."

Mark Hall specializes in health care law and public policy, with a focus on economic, regulatory and corporate issues. His present research interests include doctor/patient trust, managed care regulation, health care rationing, genetics, and insurance market reform. He is the author or editor of ten books on health care law and policy, including the 4-volume series *Health Care Corporate Law*, *Making Medical Spending Decisions*, and *Health Care Law and Ethics*.

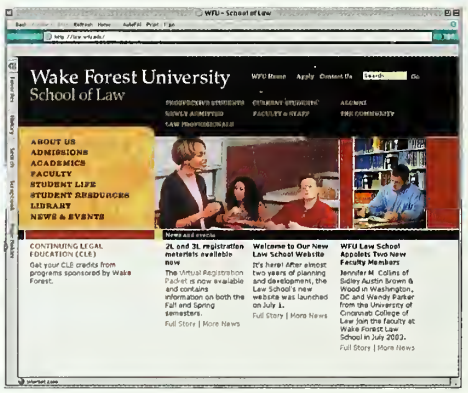
Tim Davis teaches and writes about contracts and sports law. He is the co-author of two recent anthologies on sports law and on race and the law. He is also the co-author of *The Business of Sports Agents* which was published in 2002. Davis serves on the Board of Advisors for the National Sports Law Institute and is a member of the Sports Lawyers Association.

Michael Curtis teaches Constitutional Law, Free Speech, Legal and Constitutional History, and Agency. He is the author of *No State Shall Abridge: The Fourteenth Amendment and the Bill of Rights* and received two national awards for his book *Free Speech, The People's Darling Privilege: Struggles for Freedom of Expression in American History*. Curtis has also written a number of articles on free speech and the constitutional history of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Bill of Rights. ⚖

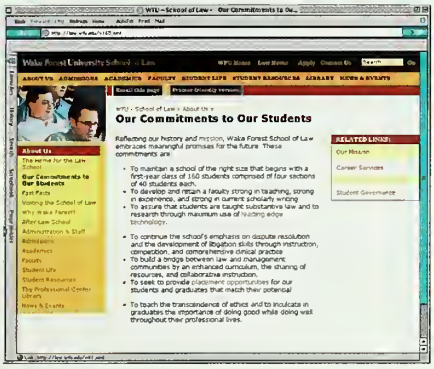
New Website Launched

IT'S HERE! After almost two years of planning and development, the Law School's new website was launched on July 1. The project was directed by an excellent team of experts from mStoner, a marketing consulting firm, who worked with law school administrators and directors to create an easily navigable site spotlighting the Law School's outstanding programs and faculty.

The new site is designed to introduce outsiders — especially prospective students — to the many attributes of Wake Forest School of Law. In particular, it highlights our warm and personalized teaching environment, nationally recognized faculty, outstanding academic programs, acclaimed clinic offerings and the multitude of opportunities available through Wake Forest University and the City of Winston-Salem.



Prospective students are not the only users who will notice an ease in using the new website. Special links on the homepage, called gateways, have been designed to make the site more accessible to all law school constituencies including faculty and staff, alumni, community members, law professionals, prospective students and newly admitted students. Each gateway directs that particular group to the most relevant information for them. For example, current students enter the site through a gateway marked "Current Students" and find links to information such as academic rules and the academic calendar. The "Community" gateway directs our triad neighbors to resources such as the Elder



Law Clinic and the Domestic Violence Advocacy Center, and our "Alumni" gateway compiles links to events and services of particular interest to our graduates.

The entire site works through an innovative content management database, allowing key staff members or faculty to quickly and accurately update course descriptions, program changes, statistics, events, important deadlines and other content on the law school pages. The result is that our audiences receive the most current information available.

We think you will be pleased with our wonderful new web home and invite you to check us out at **www.law.wfu.edu**.

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION HONORS PROFESSORS, ESTABLISHES NEW AWARD

For many years, the third-year class has voted on a professor to be honored with the SBA's Teacher of the Year Award. This award recognizes the outstanding classroom teaching skills of the selected faculty member. This year, the SBA created an additional award to specially honor a legal writing professor for teaching skills in this very important area. Professors DAVID LOGAN and LAURA GRAHAM were selected as the 2003 Teachers of the Year.

Professor Logan began his teaching career at the Law School over 20 years ago. He teaches in the areas of Professional Responsibility, Torts and Media Law and is well known for his innovative approaches to teaching. His selection as Teacher of the Year is especially poignant this year because he will be leaving Wake Forest this summer to assume the position of Dean at the Ralph R. Papitto School of Law, Roger Williams University.

Professor David Logan and SBA President Robby Lawson.

Laura Graham has been a member of the Wake Forest Legal Writing Faculty since 1999. Before joining Wake Forest, she clerked for the North Carolina Court of Appeals and practiced with a Jacksonville, North Carolina firm for three years. The analytical and writing abilities that she developed from these past experiences along with her excellent teaching techniques and caring demeanor insure that her students leave her classroom with outstanding legal writing skills. As a special tribute to Professor Graham, the SBA named this new award the Graham Teacher of the Year Award.

Professor Laura Graham and family.

PROFESSOR CAROL ANDERSON has recently published a new national treatise on trial practice, *Anderson On Advocacy*.

PROFESSOR ROBERT CHESNEY has recently authored an important new article, "Civil Liberties and the Terrorism Prevention Paradigm: The Guilt By Association Critique," which will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Michigan Law Review*. Professor Chesney has also been active in the effort to establish a National Security Law Section within the American Association of Law Schools, and he will be named Treasurer if the proposed Section is approved.

PROFESSOR TIM DAVIS has authored an essay entitled "Crossing the Color Line," which will appear in COURTING THE YANKEES: LEGAL ESSAYS ON THE BRONX BOMBERS (Ettie Ward ed., Carolina Academic Press). Furthermore, Professor Davis has been appointed to serve a three-year term on the Board of Governors of the North Carolina Bar Association.

SHANNON GILREATH has published an article entitled "Cruel and Unusual Punishment and the Eighth Amendment as a Mandate for Human Dignity: Another Look at Original Intent," in the *Thomas Jefferson Law Review*. Shannon and MAUREEN EGGERT have recently taught in a day-long professional development program for legal assistants. The program was held in Charlotte. Shannon Gilreath contributed a paper entitled "42 U.S.C. Section 1983 in the Courts" to the North Carolina Bar Association Section on Constitutional Rights and Responsibilities at the Section's Annual Meeting.

PROFESSOR MIKE GREEN recently chaired a portion of a three day meeting of the European Group on Tort Law (EGTL) in Hamburg, Germany. EGTL is drafting a set of Principles on European Tort Law driven by the unification occurring with the European Union. Professor Green recently published an article entitled "The Magic of Gary's Scholarship," in the *UCLA Law Review*. He attended a meeting at the National Academies of Sciences arranged by the Science, Technology, and Law Program to discuss a portion of the current draft of the *Restatement (Third) of Torts* that addresses scientific evidence used to prove causation in toxic substances cases. He recently lectured at an ALI/ABA CLE devoted to products liability and commented on a presentation about "Liability for Defective Drugs." He recently delivered a paper on "The End of Superseding Causes" at the University of Kentucky College of Law, and he spoke at a program on the the Law and Politics of Tort Reform held at the UNLV School of Law. As if this were not enough, he recently attended and chaired another meeting of the European Group on Tort Law in Lausanne, Switzerland, and he lectured at another ALI/ABA

BRIEFS

Professor Rhoda Billings

"A Conversation with Gary Way" was held on January 16. Way is senior sports marketing counsel at NIKE, managing attorney and head of its Sports Law Practice Group. On April 1, "A Conversation with Professor Rhoda Billings" was held. Billings told of her experiences in law school, as a lawyer, a judge, a NC Supreme Court Justice, and as a professor.

The Black Law Student Association Scholarship Banquet was held on February 15 with Robert Grey, President-elect of the American Bar Association, as the keynote speaker.

The Clinic for the Elderly sponsored Bernard Krooks, president of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, who spoke on "Surfing the Demographic Wave – What Law Students Need to Know about Elder Law."

The George K. Walker Moot Court Competition was held on April 11. The final panel of judges included Sidney Eagles, Chief Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals; Russell Eliason, U. S. Magistrate Judge; and William Osteen, U. S. District Court Judge, Middle District of North Carolina. Ashley Liu won the final competition.

Law Review Business Symposium

The Law Review Business Symposium was held on April 4 at the Graylyn International Conference Center. The topic for this year was "The Changing Role of Directors in Corporate Governance."

ABA President A.P. Carlton

American Bar Association President A. P. Carlton spoke at the law school on March 27.

CLE, which was devoted to the subject of medical malpractice.

PROFESSOR MARK HALL recently published a new edition of his casebook, *Health Care Law and Ethics* (Aspen). He has published a new article on "Law, Medicine, and Trust" in the *Stanford Law Review*, and he has published new articles on managed care regulation and liability in *Law and Contemporary Problems* and the *St. Louis University Law Journal*.

SALLY IRVIN, with her co-author Maryanne Gerber, made a presentation at Duke University this June on the subject of "How To Create and Teach a Law Practice Technology Class At Your School."

PROFESSOR KATE MEWHINNEY was recently elected Chair of the Elder Law Section of the North Carolina Bar Association for 2003-2004. With John Griffin, a 2003 Wake Law graduate, she published an article in the Elder Law Section newsletter (reprinted in the Real Property Section newsletter) entitled, "Three Simple Steps Lawyers Can Take to Protect a Home: Medicaid and the 'Intent to Return Home' Rule." Professor Mewhinney recently made a presentation entitled "Legal Issues in Palliative Care," in Wilmington, North Carolina, at a program sponsored by the UNC School of Medicine, the Duke Institute on Care at the End of Life, the Carolinas Center for Hospice and End of Life Care, Lower Cape Fear Hospice, UNC-Wilmington, and the Coastal AHEC. Furthermore, she recently chaired the North Carolina Bar Foundation's Seventh Annual Elder Law Symposium.

PROFESSOR JOEL NEWMAN has recently published an article entitled "Tax Practice and Privilege: A Tale of Two Countries," in *Tax Notes*. In May he made a presentation on recent ethics opinions at a meeting of the High Point Bar Association, and he participated in a panel discussion of "Tax Stories" at the ABA Tax Section meeting in Washington.

PROFESSOR RICHARD SCHNEIDER, an expert in the field of private international law, has recently taught a class in international capital markets in Budapest, Hungary, at the invitation of the Central European University. After finishing his work in Hungary, Professor Schneider will travel to Vienna and serve as the Director of the Wake Forest Law School Summer Program in Vienna in this, its first year.

PROFESSOR THOMAS STEELE recently made a presentation at the Pace University School of Law Symposium on "The MacCrate Report: Ten Years After," and he has published an article in the *Pace Law Review* on "The MacCrate Report: Its Impact on Law Firm Management and the Use of Technology in Law Firms."

DEAN ROBERT WALSH has recently published two law review articles: "American Bar Association's Standards for the Accreditation of Law Schools," in the *South Texas Law Review*, and "Advice from the New Deans Boot Camp," in the *University of Toledo Law Review*. Dean Walsh recently made two presentations, "A Day in the Life of a Dean," and "Relations with Central Administration," at the ABA Seminar for New Law School Deans, ABA Conference on Law School Development for Deans and Administrators, Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

PROFESSOR RON WRIGHT has been remarkably active since the last issue of the *Jurist*. He has made presentations to the AALS New Teachers' Conference, to the American Prosecutors Research Institute, to the Criminal Procedure Discussion Forum at Washington & Lee School of Law, and to the Law Review Symposium at the Stanford Law School; and he has recently published the following works: a second edition of his casebook, CRIMINAL PROCEDURES: CASES, STATUTES, AND EXECUTIVE MATERIALS (Aspen 2003) (with Marc Miller); a new article entitled "How the Supreme Court Delivers Fire and Ice to State Criminal Justice," in the *Washington & Lee Law Review*; and a new article entitled "The Sentencing Judge as Immigration Judge," in the *Emory Law Journal*.

Martha Barnett speaking at the Law School Hooding Ceremony.

✧ The Law School Hooding Ceremony was held on May 18 with Martha Barnett, a partner in the law firm of Holland & Knight and former ABA president, as the speaker.

Justice Norman Veasey

✧ Chief Justice Norman Veasey of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware was a "Jurist-in-Residence" at the law school and also was a panelist for the Law Review Business Symposium.

The Path to Parity

WOMEN at the Wake Forest University School of Law

FROM 1915 TO 2003

THE HISTORY OF WOMEN AT THE WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY School of Law is, naturally, a multi-faceted and heterogeneous one. The experience of earning a JD at Wake Forest has varied over time, inflected by changes in the world, American culture, and the university over the decades. The law school experience also varies greatly among individuals, affected by the broad range of prior life experience and wide array of ideas and expectations about their professional and personal lives that students bring to the school.

There was, of course, a time when there were no women at the Law School, so to some extent the story of women at the Law School is a story of change, covering 88 years and 1,492 women. And while the story has a beginning, and some intriguing episodes in the middle, it is a story with no end in sight.

Early Days

The very first women at the Law School came as "visitors" in the summer session of 1915. The Board of Trustees had considered the question of admitting women and voted not to do so; therefore these women were not officially enrolled. According to Ed Hendricks, Wake Forest University Professor of History, "Both had husbands who were law students. . . One attended for only a few weeks but one attended all classes."

"In May 1916, Dean Gulley expressed his view to the Trustees: 'It would be wiser for most women to keep out of the profession, but they are coming in. . . It seems to me that the situation demands serious consideration.' It took more than a decade for Gulley's views to prevail, but women apparently took classes on occasion." Several of these women ultimately passed the North Carolina bar, including **Florence Eleanor Marshbanks**, **Hazel Siler Mull**, **Rhetta Martin** and **Josephina Annie Taylor**. On June 1, 1927, the Board of Trustees approved the enrollment of women in law school. Then, in 1928 **Ella Margaret Gordon** of Elizabeth City, who had already passed the North Carolina bar examination, became the first Wake Forest woman to receive the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Thus in this curious cart-before-the-horse fashion did women debut at the Law School. While the Dean and the Trustees spent a decade talking about the wisdom of the move, several women had simply come to class, done the work, and passed the bar. Nonetheless, the official move made it possible for women to study, earn a degree and pass the bar in the conventional sequence, and it wasn't long before **Sarah Greason Callaghan** and her friend **Helen Eakes** became the first co-eds at the School, in September of 1932. (Ms. Eakes left after a month.) Callaghan recalls it as "a most rewarding experience," in which she never knew any gender difference, and was always treated with "great deference, friendship and, I think, affection." She was one of two graduates of the class of 1935 to be awarded the LLB cum laude. She clerked for a Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and later went on to hold legal positions in a number of government agencies, including the Surgeon General's office and the Federal Reserve. Recently asked about her pioneering career, she said, "You have to win your place in the world, by achieving on your own merits. I never felt I was discriminated against due to being a woman, and I never felt I had preferential treatment."

Rhoda Billings and other Law Review board members in a 1966 university yearbook picture.

For the next three decades, women were officially welcome at the Law School, but few enrolled. One alumna from those years when women were rarities is **Frances Helms Monday**, '64, who recalls that she was the only woman student in her first year, and that another woman came into the school in each of the next two years. "At first maybe a third of my classmates thought I was looking for a husband, a third were indifferent, and a third were friendly. After the first year, they saw that I was going to tough it out, and I was accepted. All the faculty were always encouraging. I particularly remember Professor Spivey, who told me, 'You know women have it hard in the law.' His granddaughter had been a lawyer, who had done well during WWII, and then when the war was over, she had struggled." Two incidents clarify just how noteworthy Monday's status was. She said, "When Susie Sharpe came to Winston-Salem, she came to the campus to encourage me. Senator Everett Dirksen came to Wake Forest to make a speech, and he also sought me out to encourage me because his daughter was a lawyer."

Two years later, when **Rhoda Bryan Billings**, '66, entered the law school, she also found herself the only female student in her class. Among many other accolades, she became the first woman to graduate first in her class. Professor Billings recalls, "I felt well-accepted by my classmates. The bigger difference for me was being married and a parent, which set me apart from the social life of the other law students. It was a 9-to-5 job for me." She also felt that she was treated by the faculty just as the other students were. She won an award for her work in real property law, which was ironic considering that at that time, a married woman couldn't sell real property without her husband's consent. "I never felt I had to fight anybody to do anything I wanted to do. Based on my experience, I would say the Wake Forest School of Law has always been ahead of its time in receiving and supporting women who wanted a legal education, and has offered a supportive environment in which to do that."

Meyressa Hughes Schoonmaker, '68, one of three women in her class, says, "I didn't think I was a pioneer. I didn't go to law school for that reason. I wanted a profession that would be intellectually challenging, that would offer a way to achieve and make a contribution, and I focused on my goals rather than any impediments. Later, I became aware of the fact that a lot of people did suffer from discrimination, and I realize that there was unfairness, but it didn't touch me."

> "THEY LET US IN the door when other places were less inclined to do so. The experience made us tenacious, and as a result our classmates have achieved a high degree of success. We are proud of what the law school has become, which is an excellent atmosphere for women."
>
> — *Susan Montaquila, '76*

The Momentum Builds

By the mid-1970's, debate raged across the United States about the Equal Rights Amendment, and women's roles were questioned in unprecedented ways. At the Law School, **Laura Kratt**, '74, recalls "I knew that we were the largest class of women ever enrolled, and some of the guys teased that the school was being overrun. There were seven of us, and that was more than double the three who were in the class ahead of us. We knew that this trend was growing, and assumed it would continue to grow. I felt that everyone at the school was accepting and supportive — it was a nice place to be."

Anita Kinlaw Troxler, '75, points out that "In large classes we sat alphabetically, which worked against the formation of cliques and kept everybody working together. Our professors didn't discriminate — they went after everyone equally — and they didn't give women an easier or a harder time." Troxler makes a distinction between life in law school in the mid-seventies and life as a practicing lawyer: "When we were interviewing for jobs, a single female had a hard time with firms because they were concerned that they would invest in training a new lawyer, who would then move on due to marriage and children."

The number of women in law school classes grew steadily through the seventies. The rising proportion of women did not go unnoticed, nor was it an entirely cordial experience for all participants. **Catharine Biggs Arrowood**, '76, calls her class a "bridge" class, to describe the point at which women went from being a handful of novelties to composing a meaningful percentage of the class (nearly 10 percent). "We were a minority, and we were not regarded as equal by some of our classmates. Some people presumed that we were husband-hunting. I mean no disparagement to Wake Forest — I loved my law school experience and most of my colleagues treated me with respect — but on the other hand we did have a number of people who were resentful of our presence. When we were interviewing, someone removed a signup sheet so that no women had the opportunity to be interviewed. I complained about some law firms' refusal to interview women candidates, and suggested that such firms should be prohibited from recruiting on the campus, but that didn't happen. Only two women in my class got jobs in private practice in North Carolina." While the North Carolina bar at that time may not have been welcoming to women lawyers, Arrowood says Wake Forest Law School prepared her well. "The School's tradition is to educate lawyers to serve their communities, in ways that change the world incrementally. When you live by your principles, you achieve your mission, and in that way you effect change."

Another member of that turning point class, **Susan Montaquila**, '76, marvels at the perseverance of the dozen women who heard some professors tell them that women were not welcome in law school, and recalls job post-

ings that stated "Men Only." Some class members mocked the feminist perspective by referring to classmate **Linda Bridgeman** as "Linda Bridgeperson." From the vantage point of nearly thirty years later, Montaquila's recollections mix humor with pride and affection, saying that what is important about the female experience at the law school is "They let us in the door when other places were less inclined to do so. The experience made us tenacious, and as a result our classmates have achieved a high degree of success. We are proud of what the law school has become, which is an excellent atmosphere for women."

Suzanne Reynolds recalls the class of '77 as one that wrestled with change. In her class the 20 percent who were women talked among themselves about current issues pertaining to women's legal status, but they chose not to raise these issues in formal settings, as that would be perceived as contentious or provocative. "Our polite, understated way masked a real intensity of feeling. Our peers and faculty didn't realize how passionately we felt. We channeled those feelings into calm discourse, and dismantled ideas such as the notion that pregnancy is a gender-neutral state as the malarkey that it was." These experiences were a factor in her choosing to focus on family law, where the worst

> "I NEVER FELT that gender was an issue either way. It never really came up. I've never felt any disadvantage to being a woman in law school, as a law clerk, or in professional practice."
>
> — *Diana Puknys Schad, '98*

A Broader PERSPECTIVE

WAKE FOREST'S LAW SCHOOL was hardly alone in debating the question of women in law school, and coming to terms with a rising proportion of women in its classes in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Dean Robert K. Walsh points out the notable fact that when the Law School Trustees decided to admit women in 1927, Wake Forest University was still exclusively a male preserve. "I think it's interesting that the Law School was ahead of the curve in that respect. It's important also to recognize that the Law School has also been extremely fortunate to include Rhoda Billings on its faculty. Her distinguished record brought real gravitas to our faculty at a time when women in tenured or tenure-track positions on law school faculties were few and far between. Her importance as a role model for our law students for nearly 30 years cannot be overstated."

"Another interesting point about women in the law school emerged in the early 1990's. Lani Guinier wrote an article about continuing discrimination against women in law schools. We did a survey for the most recent five years, and were very pleased to discover that women in our law school had in fact held a higher proportion of leadership positions (such as editor of the law review, chief justice of the moot court and so forth) than in other law schools."

For a national perspective, there is no more authoritative source than Dr. Herma Hill Kay, former Dean of the Law School at the University of California at Berkeley, who has written extensively on the history of American women in law, with particular emphasis on the women in legal academia. Dr. Kay offers the observation, "From 1965 to 1985, the percentage of law students who were women grew from four to 40. Women ceased to be tokens, and became a normal part of the landscape, when they reached about 12% of the population in law schools. That was the proportion at which they achieved critical mass, and such absurdities as 'Ladies' Day' [when only women were called upon by professors in class, often to discuss rape cases, in a strategy aimed at embarrassing and intimidating them] ended."

> "WE SHARE THE SENSE that we helped to pave the way for other women, and that is a responsibility and a pressure that our male colleagues probably didn't feel. I really felt inspired by wrestling with issues of gender discrimination. It inspired a lifelong commitment to addressing those issues in our own way. We did it in a reformist rather than a revolutionary style, and that's a choice driven by a judgment about effectiveness."
>
> — *Suzanne Reynolds, '77*

vestiges of discriminatory law remained. About her women classmates, she says, "We share the sense that we helped to pave the way for other women, and that is a responsibility and a pressure that our male colleagues probably didn't feel. I really felt inspired by wrestling with issues of gender discrimination. It inspired a lifelong commitment to addressing those issues in our own way. We did it in a reformist rather than a revolutionary style, and that's a choice driven by a judgment about effectiveness."

Just two years later, the atmosphere was decidedly warmer. **Kay Donahue**, '79, felt very welcome in her class, of which approximately a third were women. In fact, in the 1980's the job market had shifted so significantly that femaleness was becoming, in some legal fields, advantageous. Donahue says, "There were so few women in bankruptcy and commercial law that we had an advantage. I sought a clerkship and judges expressed an interest in hiring women as clerks. I was the first female law clerk in the Bankruptcy Court in the Middle District of North Carolina. It wasn't uncommon for me to be the only woman in a court or other proceeding and I became the first woman Fellow admitted in the American College of Bankruptcy for the Fourth Circuit."

Beverly R. Mitchell, also in the class of '79, came to the School of Law with a clear focus that left no time for argumentation about what she considered a foregone conclusion. "I chose Wake Forest because it had the highest bar passage rate in the state," she explains. "My intention was to get my degree and pass the bar. I got what I wanted. I had come from a civil rights and women's rights background and I knew the issues, the pros and the cons. I didn't think anything I said would change anyone's mind." Mitchell recalls that in her first year as a law student, anonymous grading was instituted, which she felt was important because students could be assured that they got the grades they earned.

The Tide Rises

By the 1980's, the proportion of women law students approached parity. The atmosphere changed to such an extent that many alumni from that decade and later found the theme of this article somewhat surprising, since law school had become a gender-neutral experience. As **Catharine Carruthers**, '81, recalls, "The men in our class were very accepting of us. After law school, I was given lots of opportunities to speak and write because there were few women out there, so that was an advantage."

Similarly, **Susan Gottsegen**, '82, says, " I don't remember any kind of discrimination or second-class status at the law school." Because she began her law career after her husband's medical career was well-established, Gottsegen was not pressured to maximize her earnings, and says, "Gender without question was a contributing factor in my career path. In legal services, women predominate especially over the long term. It's almost a luxury to be able to spend your career in public interest law." **Anna Mills Wagoner**, '85, says, "[I] never saw myself as a female law student, but just as a law student who was working hard like everyone else to keep my head above water. I truly have never encountered any gender bias in law school or in the profession. I believe that often in life our expectations color our perception of what actually occurs."

Denise Hartsfield, '91, offers a different view. She felt that in the highly competitive environment of law school, she was competing not only for the traditional prizes and honors of the school, but striving to excel in a male-dominated profession. Even though her class was nearly half women, she felt that the shift toward gender equity was not universally welcomed in the law school. Gender bias is much more evident outside of law school, in her experience. Judge Hartsfield describes it as "a tremendous amount of pigeonholing, such as that women should be handling juvenile and domestic cases rather than criminal ones." In retrospect, she believes that the Wake Forest School

of Law has much to be proud of, "Being private, being southern, being wealthy, Wake Forest could easily permit itself to be identified as an ivory tower, non-inclusive place, but that has not happened. The dynamic women the school has produced definitely are bright stars in its crown. We were especially blessed to have Professor Billings and Professor Reynolds on the faculty."

As the century came close to ending, women law school students began to outnumber men. **Diana Puknys Schad**, '98, says, "I never felt that gender was an issue either way. It never really came up. I've never felt any disadvantage to being a woman in law school, as a law clerk, or in professional practice."

Ellen Murphy, '02, describes the same gender neutrality and then, in an uncannily close echo of **Sarah Greason Callaghan**, '35, comments, "The cover story in the current issue of the ABA Journal is about women and minority lawyers' success as rainmakers. The fact is, the world belongs to hard workers. The law rewards those who work hard." ⚖

A Quick HISTORY OF WOMEN AT WAKE FOREST LAW

1915 Women begin taking classes in the summer session as "visitors" and several pass the bar in NC and other states

1927 The Board of Trustees approves the enrollment of women at the law school

1928 Ella Margaret Gordon, who had taken classes and already passed the NC Bar, becomes the first woman to receive a Bachelor of Laws degree.

1932 Sarah Greason Callaghan and Helen Eakes (who later withdrew) officially enroll as the Law School's first co-ed students.

1966 Rhoda Bryan Billings, the only female in her class, becomes the first woman to graduate as class valedictorian

1975 Women make up approximately 10% of the entering class

1985 Women make up almost 40% of the entering class

2001 For the first time, the entering class has slightly more women than men

TOUGH TIMES FOR HARD TIME

BY RONALD F. WRIGHT

A STATE'S ECONOMY creates both a push and a pull on its prison system. On the one hand, tough economic times usually lead to increased crime rates and more prisoners than usual crowding into the system. On the other hand, a weak economy generates less tax revenue and makes it harder for the state to pay for building and operating the extra prison capacity needed as more prisoners serve "hard time."

In North Carolina, a new set of sentencing laws called "Structured Sentencing" took effect in 1994, and operated for its first six years with the support of a booming economy. The system required some growth, but there were ample tax revenues to fund a larger prison system. During the last two or three years, however, North Carolina's criminal sentencing laws have operated in a more difficult economic environment. Prison admissions have gone up while tax revenues have gone down. The sentencing laws are getting further out of line with the prison space we have funded.

Very soon now, the General Assembly should decide whether to increase funds for prisons (while reducing funds for other state services), or to change the sentencing rules to rely less on prison terms, or some combination of the two. If the legislature instead remains paralyzed and takes no action, democracy is the loser. Our current sentencing laws will deteriorate just as previous failed sentencing laws did; they will become irrelevant (and perhaps even hypocritical) as the funding situation gets further and further out of line with the system these laws try to build.

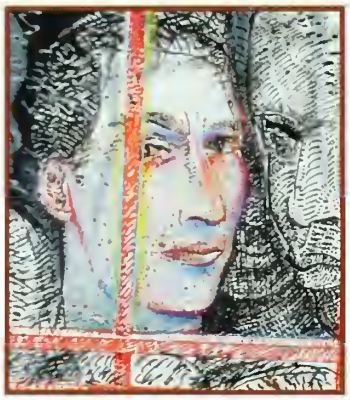
THE BASICS OF STRUCTURED SENTENCING

In 1993, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted a package of sentencing laws designed by the state's Sentencing Commission. This Structured Sentencing system places unusually tight controls on sentencing judges. The system divides all felony offenses into ten "classes" of seriousness; misdemeanors sort into four different classes. The structure also assigns different points to offenders based on the number and seriousness of any prior criminal convictions. Together, the offense class and the prior criminal record level determine the possible sentences that a judge may select in the case at hand. For each combination of offense class and prior record level, the laws provide for three fairly generous ranges of sentences (mitigated, presumptive, and aggravated ranges), but do not allow the judge to "depart" from the guidelines to impose some different sentence in an unusual case. There is no parole release available, so offenders serve the entire minimum sentence as announced

by the judge. The Sentencing Commission uses computerized prison population projections to monitor the system and to forecast any need to change the sentencing rules.

The Structured Sentencing laws contrast clearly with the traditional "indeterminate" sentencing system. In a state with such indeterminate laws, the legislature sets a broad range of potential sentences, the judge selects a punishment from within that range, and the parole authority later determines the true release date for each individual offender. Structured Sentencing, by contrast, keeps a tight connection between the sentences originally imposed under the rules and the correctional resources available. The sentence announced by the trial judge, immediately after conviction in a public courtroom, truthfully reflects the punishment that the offender actually serves.

In practice, Structured Sentencing has rationed the use of prison, the most expensive of the criminal punishments that a state can use (except for capital punishment). By design, the prison system grew during the late 1990s; the prison population increased from 23,648 in 1994 to 31,979 in 2001. The use of that prison space also shifted: the rules called for judges to impose longer prison terms on defendants convicted of serious violent crimes such as robbery and serious assault, and to use prison more sparingly for defendants convicted of property crimes such as fraud. Although the number of prison admissions increased in absolute terms because the number of felony convictions grew larger over the years, the *proportion* of convicted felons going to prison dropped under the new law. Instead of giving shorter sentences to a larger group of felons, the new law imposes longer prison terms on a smaller group of violent felons. The less serious non-violent offenders now receive punishments other than prison; the judge selects from a beefed-up list of "community" and "intermediate" punishments that place various levels of restraint on the offender's liberty.



OUR CURRENT SENTENCING LAWS will deteriorate just as previous failed sentencing laws did; they will become irrelevant (and perhaps even hypocritical) as the funding situation gets further and further out of line with the system these laws try to build.

THE GAP BETWEEN CURRENT CAPACITY AND PROJECTED USE

The Sentencing Commission managed the whole operation successfully through the early years of Structured Sentencing. The Commission's annual projections of prison population remained quite accurate and the legislature grew to trust the Commission's figures as it set the corrections budget. The Commission also estimated the fiscal impact of all proposed criminal legislation, and the General Assembly provided the needed resources whenever it increased the sentences for particular crimes.

Those annual projections now forecast a storm on the horizon. Although the actual prison population has remained close to the "expanded" capacity of the system in recent years, the gap is starting to grow. For fiscal year 2002-2003, the Commission now projects a population of 34,570, compared to the system capacity of 31,969 (a difference of 2601). For 2004-2005, the population will be 36,787 with the system capacity moving up to 34,729 because of new prison construction (a difference of 2058). Because no further prison expansion is now funded beyond 2005, the gap between the population and the capacity goes up quickly after that date. Ten years from now, the Commission projects that North Carolina will have a prison population of 42,413 matched with a capacity of 34,729 (a difference of 7684).

The Commission warned for years that the population would eventually reach the existing limits of the prison system, but the day of reckoning arrived sooner than expected. For one thing, the state's population grew more quickly in recent years than anticipated. For another, crime rates for the most serious offenses have increased lately, probably because of the weakened economy.

The General Assembly asked the Sentencing Commission to propose various ways to close the gap between the prison space that the sentencing rules require and the prison space that the budget allows. One option would increase the construction and operating budgets for the Department of Correction, enough to build prison capacity to handle all the inmates who would be admitted under the current sentencing rules. The District Attorneys in the state largely favor this approach, and point out that the system could become more efficient in the long run by shifting from the current reliance on smaller prisons scattered around the state (78 of them now in use) to a smaller number of larger-scale prisons. The transition to such a system, however, would take many years and many dollars.

The difficulty with an expanded budget for prisons is especially acute during these lean years for the state budget as a whole. With a sluggish economy reducing our state's revenues and increasing our expenses for social services for the unemployed and other citizens in need, extra money for prisons will not be easy to find. It seems more feasible for the legislature to amend the Structured Sentencing rules to reduce the number of offenders flowing into the prison system, and to reduce the length of some prison terms.

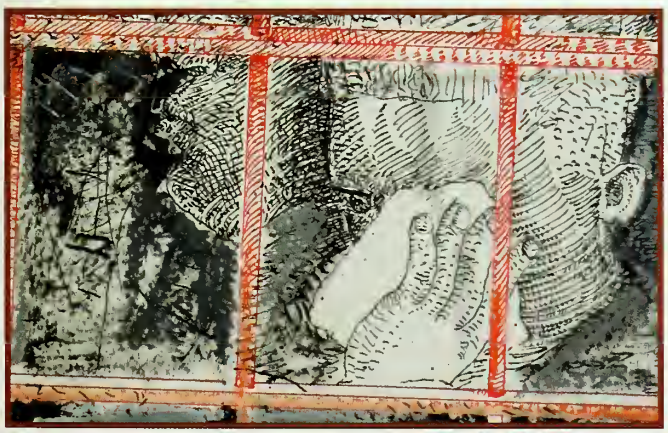
Those reductions could take several different forms. The Commission

pointed out ways to reduce the length of some sentences imposed regardless of the crime involved, by placing less weight on the prior criminal record of offenders. It also identified a few specific crimes that the legislature might reclassify to allow for less severe punishments. The Commission also suggested that sentencing judges might voluntarily use non-prison punishments more often if offenders could be punished more severely for violating the terms of probation that the judge sets.

But the central strategy for reducing the use of prison under Structured Sentencing places limits on the use of the "habitual felon" law. Under the existing habitual felon law, if a defendant has been convicted of any three prior felonies and faces potential charges for a fourth felony, the prosecutor can charge the defendant as an habitual felon rather than charging for the underlying felony conduct. Because the habitual felon charge is sentenced as a Class C offense, this option can increase tremendously the sentence imposed on defendants who commit lesser felonies. Prosecutors used the charge rarely during the first few years under Structured Sentencing, but now they file habitual felon charges in about 15 percent of the eligible cases, and habitual felons have become a major source of growth in the prison system.

Prosecutors in the state strongly support keeping this law that gives them unreviewable power to increase sentences for some defendants and not for others, and there is no realistic prospect that the law will be repealed. Nevertheless, the legislature is considering several different methods to limit the fiscal cost of the habitual felon law. One potential change to the law would reduce the size of the sentence increase that attaches to the least serious felonies. Instead of increasing a Class I felony by six levels up to Class C, the revised law would allow the judge to increase the offense class by only three levels.

Each of these responses to the gap between the current sentencing rules and the available correctional resources has its problems. Each proposed method for adjusting the sentencing rules is unpopular in some way, yet the prospect of increasing the prison budget while cutting and eliminating other popular state programs is also troubling. A year ago, during the 2002 session, the General Assembly confronted these unsavory options and did nothing.



DEMOCRACY AND CRIME

In the long run, a failure to decide among the options — however problematic they are — would be the worst outcome for the state and for democracy. If the system drifts along without change, it will lose the credibility that the public should demand for all its laws, a credibility that makes possible the deterrent power of the criminal law. As the prison system exceeds its capacity, the state (facing the prospect of a court challenge to prison conditions) must find a way to release prisoners. The state will no longer send a consistent signal in its response to crime: the sentencing rules and the sentencing judge will announce one punishment, but the prison authorities or a newly revitalized parole board will carry out a different — and lesser — punishment.

Many advocates of Structured Sentencing believe that it has improved sentencing practices in North Carolina enormously. But its greater achievement, in my view, is the transformation of crime politics in the state. Structured sentencing links every debate about fighting crime to a related debate about the costs of the fight. It frames an important choice among priorities, especially in times when we cannot afford all our priorities. Thinking about sentences in this way forces the debate away from particular cases (Which of these potential parolees seems least dangerous to us?) up to larger categories of cases (Which crimes deserve longer and shorter punishments?). Thus, we are more likely to reach more principled and evenly-applied solutions. Structured sentencing also places the relevant debate into the legislature, an institution that deals with many topics and appreciates how the costs of sentencing affect education and other priorities, rather than the parole commission, an institution that deals with a single subject and is less capable of appreciating the tradeoffs involved. In this setting, a democracy can respond to crime with better information and better deliberation. ⚖

STRUCTURED SENTENCING STATS

- In 1994, a new set of sentencing laws called "Structured Sentencing" took effect in NC.
- The prison population in NC increased from 23,648 in 1994 to 31,979 in 2001.
- In 2004-2005, the prison population is projected to be 36,787 with the prison system capacity moving up to 34,729 due to new prison construction (a difference of 2,058).
- With no further prison expansion funded beyond 2005, the Sentencing Commission projects the 2013 prison population to be 42,413 matched with a capacity of 34,729 (a difference of 7,684).

Alumni Notes

1961

HENRY A. MITCHELL JR. (JD '61) is a senior partner of Smith Anderson Dorsett Mitchell & Jernigan LLP in Raleigh, NC. He serves on the board of directors of the N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry, on the board and executive committee of Georgia Lawyers Insurance Co., and is chairman of the board and serves on the executive committee of Lawyers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of North Carolina. He was one of *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite" and is listed in the "Best Lawyers in America."

1963

ASHLEY L. HOGEWOOD JR. ('61, JD '63), practicing real estate law at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in Charlotte, is on the "Best Lawyers in America" list.

FRED G. MORRISON JR. (JD '63) is the 2003 president of the Board of Trustees, Mid-Atlantic Synod, of the Presbyterian Church USA Inc.

CLAUDE S. SITTON (JD '63) retired as Superior Court Judge of the N.C. 25A Judicial District. Friends provided a mock courtroom setting and a striped inmate jumpsuit for his retirement roast.

1966

WILLIAM K. DAVIS (JD '66), who practices business and personal injury law with Bell Davis & Pitt PA in Winston-Salem, has been selected for "The Best Lawyers in America."

JAMES R. MELVIN ('64, JD '66) and his wife, Becky, own and operate a summer resort motel and promote MelFest, a two-day acoustic bluegrass festival, at White Lake, NC.

GEORGE E. MOSELEY (JD '66) was named Philanthropist of the Year by Spartanburg (SC) Technical College and the Association of Fundraising Professionals.

1970

JOHN CARRIKER ('67, JD '70) is district attorney of the N.C. 5th Judicial District (New Hanover and Pender counties).

MAX E. JUSTICE (JD '70), practicing environmental law at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in Charlotte, is on the "Best Lawyers in America" list.

M. Jay Devaney

1971

M. JAY DEVANEY ('69, JD '71), practicing real estate law at Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts PLLC in Greensboro, NC, was named to *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite."

1972

JAY D. HOCKENBURY (JD '72) was elected for a second eight-year term as resident N.C. Superior Court Judge for District 5C (New Hanover and Pender counties).

JERRY CASH MARTIN ('70, JD '72) retired as Resident Superior Court Judge but continues to serve as an Emergency Superior Court Judge in North Carolina. He has written and published two novels, *Accused* and *Convicted*, and bicycled across the U.S. He and his wife, Carolyn, have been blessed with their first grandchild, Kaylan Noel Martin.

1973

WALT JENNETTE (JD '73) is senior vice president and manager of the estate and trust management group at First Citizens Bank in Raleigh, NC

1974

BEVERLY T. BEAL ('68, JD '74) is Senior Resident Superior Court Judge for Judicial District 25A of North Carolina (Burke and Caldwell counties).

ROBERT M. BRADY ('71, JD '74) is Chief District Court Judge for District 25 of North Carolina (Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties). Judge Brady and Judge Beverly Beal ('68, JD '74) practiced law together before coming to the bench. They both live in Lenoir.

W. EDWARD POE JR. ('71, JD '74), practicing public utility law at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in Charlotte, is on the "Best Lawyers in America" list.

1975

HARVEY L. COSPER JR. (JD '75), practicing personal injury litigation at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in Charlotte, is on the list of "Best Lawyers in America."

1976

CATHARINE BIGGS ARROWOOD ('73, JD '76), practicing business litigation at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in Raleigh, NC, is on the "Best Lawyers in America" list.

BARRY E. COPLIN (JD '76), after 22 years with one of Arkansas' largest law firms, has a solo practice in Little Rock dedicated to family law. He was voted the "State's Best Divorce Lawyer" in the *Arkansas Times* peer poll.

1977

JOSLIN DAVIS (JD '77) has been included in Woodward/White's list of "The Best Lawyers in America" for 10 consecutive years (1993-2002).

STEVE LITTLE ('73, JD '77), with Little & Sheffer PA in Marion, NC, was re-elected to the Board of Trustees of N.C. Baptist Hospital.

1978

JOHN F. KAVANEWSKY JR. ('75, JD '78) is the Connecticut Superior Court Judge who presided over the Michael Skakel (Kennedy cousin) trial for the 1975 murder of Martha Moxley.

LAW ALUMNI PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

First, as Law Fund Chair for the past year, I would like to thank everyone who provided charitable support to the Law School. Our outstanding fundraising results — in the face of an uncertain economy — speak volumes about the depth of your commitment to the Law School's future success, so for that I am truly grateful.

Second, I look forward to serving as your Law Alumni Council President this year. The Council's primary purpose is to "mobilize all alumni in advancing the mission of the Law School." To that end, we will work as a council to provide more opportunities for you to become directly involved with the Law School, especially in the areas of Admissions, Career Services, and Development.

Thank you again for your support and involvement, and I look forward to continuing our work in 2003-04!

Sincerely,
Wade Byrd ('73 JD)
Fayetteville, NC

LEON E. PORTER JR. (JD '78) is associate legal counsel in the law department of WestPoint Stevens in West Point, GA.

J. BRAD WILSON (JD '78) is senior vice president, general counsel and secretary of Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina and chair of the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina.

1979

MIKE COLLIFLOWER (JD '79) is senior vice president, general counsel and secretary of the Universal American Financial Corporation's insurance subsidiaries. He and his wife, Patricia, and their two dogs live in Orlando, FL.

1980

STEPHEN M. RUSSELL (JD '80) of Bell Davis & Pitt PA in Winston-Salem has been selected for "The Best Lawyers in America" for legal malpractice law.

1982

CYNTHIA COLLINS ALLNER (JD '82), a principal with Miles & Stockbridge PC in Baltimore, MD, was appointed director of the Baltimore Office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for a three-year term.

David A. Senter

MARTHA GAYLE HUTCHENS BARBER (JD '82) is the practice group leader of the trademark and copyright group of Alston & Bird LLP in Charlotte and was the only attorney in North Carolina named to the *2002 Guide to the World's Leading Trademark Practitioners*.

WILLIAM V. MCRAE III (JD '82) is with Chamberlain Hrdlicka White Williams & Martin in Atlanta.

CHRISTINE L. MYATT ('79, JD '82), practicing bankruptcy law at Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts PLLC in Greensboro, NC, was named to *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite."

Christine L. Myatt

1984

STEVE BERLIN ('81, JD '84), with Kilpatrick Stockton LLP in Winston-Salem, is president-elect of the Forsyth County Bar Association. He was named to *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite" and was recognized as one of the "Best Lawyers in America."

DAVID A. SENTER ('81, JD '84), practicing construction law at Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts PLLC in Greensboro, NC, was included in "The Best Lawyers in America" and *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite."

DAVID C. SMITH ('81, JD '84) of Kilpatrick Stockton LLP in Winston-Salem was recognized as Lawyer of the Year by the Legal Aid Society of Northwest North Carolina for his pro bono services to the community.

1985

PETER M. JENNINGS (JD '85) is general counsel for Dow Chemical's Asia/Pacific region in Hong Kong.

1987

SHELLY A. GOERING (JD '87) is in the litigation practice group of Arter & Hadden LLP in Cleveland, OH.

DAVID P. LARSEN (JD '87) of Bodman Longley & Dahling LLP in Detroit has been named in "The Best Lawyers In America."

1988

HARDING ERWIN (JD '88), a partner with Karotkin Chase & Erwin LLP in Houston, TX, and vice president of the Davidson College Alumni Association, was featured as a "local hero" in the *Houston Bar Journal* for his work as a volunteer with the Houston Bar Association's Lawyers in Public Schools Committee.

ROBERT J. STOVASH (JD '88) founded Stovash Case & Tingley PA, a commercial litigation firm, and serves on the board of governors for the Orlando Regional Chamber of Commerce and the leadership council of myregion.org in Orlando.

1989

KATHLEEN MCKINNEY (JD '89) is regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in their New Orleans regional office. She lives in Metairie, LA, with her companion, David George, and his daughter Jennifer.

AN APPRECIATION

JAMES WALTER MASON, JR.
2/8/16 - 12/2/02

JAMES MASON FREQUENTLY described himself as "just a country lawyer". Those who knew him and others who so describe themselves are well aware that the term means a hardy and cunning breed with fierce loyalties and dedicated hard work. In this instance, it also means dedication to alma mater.

He enrolled as a freshman at Wake Forest in 1933 on a $50.00 debate scholarship, enough to pay the first semester's tuition. This was probably the best single investment Wake Forest ever made. He graduated with the fabled law class of 1938 and returned briefly to Laurinburg before going to the West Coast on assignment with the FBI. He then returned home in 1946 to practice law for over fifty years, becoming one of the area's most influential citizens and lawyers.

Through the years, he was active in the North Carolina Bar Association, serving on the Board of Governors, the Sixteenth Judicial Bar Association, and the State Bar Council. The North Carolina Bar Association several years ago inducted him into the General Practice Hall Of Fame.

Beyond all of this, Wake Forest and its School of Law (outside of his immediate family) was closest to his heart. He became a Trustee in 1961 and later was made a Life Member. He also served several years as Chair of the Trustees and was fondly referred to as "Mr. Chairman" as long as he lived. He was a member of the Law Alumni Executive Committee and a twenty-five year member of the Law Board of Visitors and a life member. As a Trustee and as a Law Board of Visitors member he actively and passionately pursued the purposes of both the University and the School of Law.

James Mason was a vigorous member of two presidential search committees for Wake Forest. The testimony of other members indicates he made sure the committees deliberated carefully and wisely. The records of the last two presidents of the University speak of how diligently the work was done. He was Chair of the Trustees when the Board of Trustees received the Alexander Melkeljohn Award for Academic Freedom from the American Association of University Professors. This was the first time in history that the trustees of an academic institution received the award. Following his acceptance speech at Yale University on behalf of the Wake Forest Trustees he received a standing ovation from that august body.

During his tenure as a trustee of Wake Forest, James was a key leader in the effort to adjust the University's relationship to the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. This effort began in 1963 and continued over 23 years. He never gave up.

James was an active member of both the Law Alumni Council and for many years the Board of Visitors, becoming one of the first life members of this group. He was a member of the search committee for the last two deans of the Law School. He made that work a clear priority both in terms of time and energy.

Over the years, James was part of every initiative to improve the School of Law. In anticipation of the move to the new campus in the mid 50's, he joined Dean Carroll Weathers in a statewide effort to raise money for a new building on the new campus, a facility that had not been included in the initial master plan. Subsequently, he was a key leader in raising funds for additions to Carswell Hall as well as for the law wing of the Worrell Professional Center. When the School of Law was threatened with a loss of accreditation, James headed a special committee of the Trustees to secure necessary university support and assisted the Dean in handling other necessary matters to insure continued accreditation by the AALS.

In addition to all of this, James and his wife established in 1967 the James Walter and Marie Cornelius Mason Scholarship in memory of his parents. This scholarship is awarded every year to two students in each class with preference being given to applicants living in North Carolina and particularly to applicants from Scotland County.

It was characteristic of James to attend all meetings of the Law Board of Visitors, frequently coming well in advance of the time for the meeting. He would use the occasion to visit in the law school building, paying particular attention to the admissions office and also law professors in their offices. He made it a point to stop by the office of a new professor to become acquainted. Probably no Trustee or Board of Visitors member knew personally as many faculty and staff in the Law School as did James Mason.

For his distinguished, constructive, and courageous leadership for the School of Law and the University, James received the University Medallion of Merit in 1980, the Carroll Weathers Award in 1983, and the honorary LLD in 1996, a record unsurpassed in Wake Forest history.

The members of the class of 1938 over the years demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the law school because it opened a whole new world for them in the late thirties. In return, James opened a whole new world for Wake Forest and its School of Law.

— by Julius Corpening, Assistant Vice President, University Relations

1991

JOAN BRODISH BINKLEY ('87, JD '91) is assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina.

STEPHANIE TOWNSEND FARABOW (JD '91) is assistant vice president-legal at Jefferson Pilot Financial in Greensboro, NC.

1992

FARHAD AGHDAMI (JD '92), a partner at Williams Mullen in Richmond, VA, has been named a fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel.

D. BETH LANGLEY ('86, JD '92), practicing employment law at Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts PLLC in Greensboro, NC, was named to *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite."

D. Beth Langley

JEFFREY S. LISSON (JD '92) is a litigator with Carter & Boyd PC in San Angelo, TX. He can still be reached at jlisson@lissonlaw.com.

JEFF WIGINGTON (JD '92), with Wigington Rumley LLP in Corpus Christi, TX, was fourth in the 2002 top-10 jury verdicts ($225 million verdict against Ford Motor Co. for a truck that collapsed in a rollover) in *Lawyer's Weekly USA*.

1993

KATIE HORD SIMON (JD '93) is an attorney on the Court Administration Policy Staff at the Administrative Office of the United States Court in Washington, DC. She lives in Washington with her husband, Dan Simon, and their daughter, Rebecca (2 1/2).

1994

KIMBERLY H. STOGNER ('86, JD '94), with Vaughn Perkinson Ehlinger Moxley & Stogner LLP, has been re-elected president of the board of directors of Crisis Control Ministries in Winston-Salem.

1995

BRANDON G. BORDEAUX (JD '95) is a partner with Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in the real estate and commercial development group in Raleigh, NC.

P. NEAL COOK (JD '95) is a partner with Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in the banking and finance group in Charlotte.

JAMES A.L. DANIEL JR. (JD/MBA '95) is a partner with Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein LLP in the banking and finance group in Charlotte.

SCOTT D. DICKINSON (JD '95) has formed Midway Advisory Group LLC, a boutique advisory firm focused on small and middle market companies, in Atlanta. He was formerly an investment banker with Robinson Humphrey.

JOHN S. HUGHES IV (JD '95) is with Bashyam & Spiro LLP in Raleigh, NC, practicing immigration and employment law and litigation.

DEAN H. HUMPHREY (JD '95) has his own law firm in Wilmington, NC, where he lives with his wife, Jennifer, and son, Braden.

SHANNON G. MARTY (JD '95) is with Bashyam & Spiro LLP in Raleigh, NC, practicing federal labor and employment law.

THOMAS R. PEAKE II (JD '95) is a principal with Vernon Vernon Wooten Brown Andrews & Garrett PA. He and his wife, Joi, and daughter, Ashley, live in Burlington, NC.

JOHN H. TINNEY JR. (JD '95) clerked in the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, worked two years at the U.S. Attorney's Office, and opened a law firm with his father in Charleston, WV. He and his wife, Melissa, have two children, John Owen (2) and Emma (6 1/2).

1996

MARVIN K. BLOUNT III (JD '96) of The Blount Law Firm PLLC in Greenville, NC, has been appointed to the N.C. Board of Transportation.

CHRISTINA EVA LANG (JD '96) is with Bashyam & Spiro LLP in Washington, DC, practicing immigration law.

STEVEN W. ORTQUIST (JD '96) is chief compliance officer for Banner Health System in Phoenix, AZ, and has been elected to the board of directors of the Health Care Compliance Association.

ALAN Z. THORNBURG (JD '96), with Patla Straus Robinson & Moore PA in Asheville, NC, has been appointed to the N.C. Board of Transportation.

1997

W. H. "CHIP" PETREE III (JD '97) is with Stokes Bartholomew Evans & Petree in Nashville, TN, practicing entertainment/new media and intellectual property law.

1999

RYO KAWAMURA (LL.M '99) was selected as an officer candidate of UBE Industries Ltd. in September 2002. He lives in Tokyo, Japan, with his wife, Junko, and son, Rintaro (16 months old).

MEGAN C. LULICH (JD '99) is with Burns White & Hickton LLC in Pittsburgh, PA.

TODD P. ZEREGA (JD '99) is with Reed Smith LLP in Pittsburgh, PA.

2000

ANNE MARSTON LYNCH (JD '00) is an associate with Pretlow & Pretlow PC in Suffolk, VA.

2001

WENDELL L. SCHOLLANDER III (JD '01) practices criminal and bankruptcy law with Schollander Law Office in Winston-Salem. He has published his second book, *The Small Business Owner's Guide to Bankruptcy*.

2002

JASON TYLER GRUBBS (JD '02) is an associate with Collins Law Firm in Kernersville, NC.

JOY HUANG (LL.M '02) is an intern with the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Washington, DC.

EMERSON C. MOSER (JD '02) is with Dinsmore & Shohl LLP practicing in labor and employment in their Cincinnati office.

MICHAEL B. NOBLE (JD '02) is on the real estate team with Boult Cummings Conners & Berry PLC in Nashville, TN.

AARON M. PHELPS (JD '02) is in the trial practice group with Varnum Riddering Schmidt & Howlett LLP in Grand Rapids, MI.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN UPDATE

As of April 15, 2003, the Law School had secured $14,624,348 in gifts and pledges towards its campaign goal of $40 million. If we are successful in reaching this goal, $30 million will be used to provide additional scholarships for worthy students. The campaign will continue through 2006. For more information, contact Bryan Link, Director of Law Development, at (336) 758-5537 or linkcb@wfu.edu.

CHARLES E. RAWLINGS (JD '02), after having been in neurosurgical practice for 12 years, has passed the N.C. Bar Exam and joined The MacKenzie Law Firm in Winston-Salem.

JOCHEN H. ZAREMBA (LL.M '02) is with Lehner Daenekamp Mayer & Knorz in Dusseldorf, Germany.

2003

TOMOKO NAKAJIMA (LL.M '03) moderated a panel discussion on Asia-Pacific Rim issues at the annual meeting of the International Trademark Association in Amsterdam.

MARRIAGES

NEILL ARCHIE THOMPSON III (JD '63) and DRINA CUSHMAN HEDGPETH ('61). 1/21/03 in Lumberton, NC.

GREGORY W. WILLIAMS (JD '78) and Wanda Rivenbark O'Neale. 2/14/03 in Lewes, DE. They live in Rehoboth Beach, DE.

STEPHANIE KAY BRIGGS (JD '98) and Keith Ryan Evans. 4/5/03 in Winston-Salem. They live in Charlotte.

MEGAN C. LULICH (JD '99) and TODD P. ZEREGA (JD '99). 8/17/02 in Uniontown, PA. The wedding party included R. MICHAEL CHANDLER (JD '99), MICHAEL J. GREENE (JD '99), MEGAN M. HARE (JD '99) and DEANNA L. PETERS (JD '99).

SHELLEY JO SLAUGHTER ('00, JD '03) and DAVID LAWRENCE HOLDEN ('99). 5/24/03 in Winston-Salem. The wedding party included DEDE BANKS ('00), ALYS EMBRY BROWN ('00, MSA '01), SUNNY CHIOU ('98), NOELL CRAIG ('02), BRET CUNNINGHAM ('99), CHARLIE KING ('98), LAURA MONTGOMERY ('99), JUDD REED ('99), AMINE THARRINGTON SEIFERT ('00), JEAN KING SIGNOR ('99), JORDAN SIMPSON ('03), JULIE WAREING ('00) and JESSICA WILLIAMS ('99).

BIRTHS

EDWARD KEEN LASSITER ('85, JD '90) and Virginia R. Lassiter, Winterville, NC: a daughter, "Mary Grace" Louise. 11/12/02

JOAN BRODISH BINKLEY ('87, JD '91) and Daniel Hege Binkley, Winston-Salem: a son, George Haines. 7/02/02. He joins his brother, Joseph (3).

KATHRYN NOAH KOONCE (JD '92) and Calvin Battle Koonce Jr., Raleigh, NC: a daughter, Caroline Batchelor. 2/7/03

SUSAN EVANS WETHERILL (JD '92) and Richard "Whip" Wetherill, Wilmington, NC: a daughter, Anna Dudley. 8/27/02. She joins her brothers, Richard (6) and Isaac (4).

LESLIE DABBS ALLEN (JD '93) and Patrick Allen, Montpelier, VA: twin daughters, Emily Paige and Caroline Grace. 7/7/02. They join their brothers, Zachary Isaiah (6) and Jacob Christian (4).

KIMBERLY QUADE CACHERIS (JD '93) and JOHN J. CACHERIS (JD/MBA '94), Charlotte: a daughter, Gabrielle Ann. 7/26/02. She joins her sister, Madison Campbell.

EDWARD C. "RUSS" KENYON (JD '93) and Heather Kenyon, Canadaigua, NY: a son, Alex. 1/18/03. He joins his sister, Mackenzie.

CHARLIE D. BROWN ('92, JD/MBA '97) and Crissy Brown, Gibsonville, NC: a son, Noah Braxton. 5/16/02

AFRICA DALTON ALSTON ('95, JD '98) and RYAN E. ALSTON ('95), Winston-Salem: a daughter, Jade Ryan. 9/27/02. She joins her sister, Chase Nicole (2 1/2).

COLIN D. MERRITT ('94, JD/MBA '98) and Avery G. Merritt, High Point, NC: a son, Jackson McIlhenny. 10/17/02

WILLIAM "BILL" BRUMSEY IV ('92, JD '99) and JOANNA GARBEE BRUMSEY ('93), Currituck, NC: a daughter, Emma Elizabeth. 10/8/02

BRIAN FRANCIS CORBETT (JD '00) and MORGAN POTEAT CORBETT ('98), Annapolis, MD: a son, Charles Linser. 3/12/03

PAMELA J. SIMMONS (JD '00) and Jeremy Simmons, Jacksonville, FL: a daughter, Kate Elizabeth. 10/5/02

DEATHS

WOODROW WILSON JONES (JD '37), Nov. 25, 2002. He was a former congressman, state legislator and retired federal judge.

JAMES WALTER MASON, JR. (JD '38), Dec. 2, 2002.

GAITHER M. "BUDDY" BEAM, JR. ('49, JD '51), Dec. 22, 2002.

EDWIN WILLYS HOOPER ('48, JD '51), Feb. 11, 2003. In addition to his wife, Elwanda, he is survived by a daughter, Celia R. Hooper ('73).

ROBERT GREEN BOWERS (JD '52), Dec. 18, 2002.

DANIEL W. FOUTS (JD '58), June 2, 2003. Mr. Fouts was a partner at Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts PLLC in Greensboro, NC, and had recently been included in "The Best Lawyers in America" and named to *Business North Carolina's* "Legal Elite."

RICHARD HAND KESSLER (JD '65), Dec. 6, 2001.

ROBERT CALVIN JENKINS (JD '72), Dec. 19, 2002.

OLIVER STEVENS SURLES (JD '72), Jan. 9, 2003.

JAMES L. MILLER (JD '77), Nov. 28, 2002.

ALBERT FRANKLIN "BERT" WALSER (JD '77), May 7, 2003.

CHRISTOPHER LYNN BYERLY ('68, JD '79), Feb. 13, 2003. He is survived by his wife, Victoria Wallace Byerly ('73), and two sons.

ROBERT LEE COLLINS (JD '79), Oct. 29, 2002.

2002-03 FIRM REP PROGRAM*

The Wake Forest School of Law would like to thank the following firms for participating in the Firm Rep Program this year. There are 32 firms that are participating, representing over 350 law school alumni (the highlighted firms achieved 100 percent alumni participation in this year):

Adams Kleemeier — Greensboro
Alala Mullen — Gastonia
Alston & Bird — Atlanta, GA
Bell Davis & Pitt — Winston-Salem
Blanco Tackabery — Winston-Salem
Brooks Pierce — Greensboro
Carruthers & Roth — Greensboro
Cranfill Sumner & Hartzog — Raleigh
Hedrick Eatman — Charlotte
Helms Mullis & Wicker — Charlotte
Ivey McClellan — Greensboro
Johnston Taylor — Charlotte
Kennedy Covington — Charlotte
Kilpatrick Stockton — Charlotte
Kilpatrick Stockton — Raleigh
Kilpatrick Stockton — Winston-Salem
Maupin Taylor — Raleigh
Moore & Van Allen — Charlotte
Parker Hudson — Atlanta, GA
Parker Poe — Charlotte
Poyner & Spruill — Charlotte
Poyner & Spruill — Raleigh
Poyner & Spruill — Rocky Mount
Smith Anderson — Raleigh
Smith Moore — Greensboro
Tuggle Duggins — Greensboro
Vernon Vernon & Wooten — Burlington
Ward & Smith — Greenville/New Bern
Womble Carlyle — Raleigh
Womble Carlyle — Winston-Salem
Wyrick Robbins — Raleigh
Young Moore and Henderson — Raleigh

**The Firm Rep Program is an annual grassroots fund raising program for the Law Fund. Firms with five or more Wake Forest law alumni are invited to participate. If your firm is interested in participating and has five or more alumni, contact Mike Roach at (336) 758-5884 or roachjm@wfu.edu.*

Don Maddox ('67)

The Accidental Jurist

Judge Don Maddox Wake Forest JD '67, Ann Maddox Utterback (daughter) Wake Forest JD '93, and Sarah Utterback (granddaughter) Wake Forest ?.

"I recall that I met with a number of law professors who pressed me about why I wanted to come to law school. They were asking strange questions like 'What do you want to do?' and 'Why do you want to come to Wake Forest?'. That unsettling experience became a motivating factor for me..."

A JOB AS AN OIL FIELD ROUSTABOUT would seem to be an unlikely route to the judiciary. For a boy from a textile town in North Carolina, such a journey – across the country to New Mexico's high desert — would plausibly require a fairly serious degree of determination and singularity of focus. Then again, to hear Judge Don Maddox tell his story, maybe not.

Maddox grew up in Gastonia, where his father was in the textile business. After his mother died while he was in seventh grade, he attended boarding schools, followed by undergraduate study in business administration at Pfeiffer College. What to do next wasn't immediately clear, says Maddox, "I wasn't sure what I wanted to do, but law school seemed like an interesting option, especially if I could go to Wake Forest. At that time, the admissions process included an interview with Dean Weathers."

"I recall that I met with a number of law professors who pressed me about why I wanted to come to law school. They were asking strange questions like 'What do you want to do?' and 'Why do you want to come to Wake Forest?'. That unsettling experience became a motivating factor for me because I felt challenged by Dean Weathers. He treated his deanship as a calling. He could have been doing any number of other things for much more money and far fewer headaches. He was inspirational; the more you were around him the more inspiring he was. I applied and was accepted elsewhere, but when I was accepted at Wake, I didn't consider going anywhere else."

"This was my first academic experience of being part of a really dedicated group of people working hard toward their degrees. That was new, and I found it to be fascinating and exhilarating. I remember very well the Dean coming into our orientation seminar, saying there have been some questions about the honor code. Some people were looking for a manual. The Dean said, 'There is no rulebook. You are presumed to be gentlemen.'"

"I was married after my first year of law school; my wife Susan had graduated from Salem College and taught in the Forsyth County schools. I worked nights in the Salem College library. We didn't have any money but we didn't have any debt."

"After law school, I moved as I had always planned, to New Mexico, where I had worked during the summers for many years. My father's family was from western Texas and eastern New Mexico, so we had family out there. They were ranchers, and I had worked summers in the oil fields as a roustabout. Back in North Carolina, I had worked in textile mills, which are also hot, rough places to work. At least as a roustabout, I was outside and the money was much better. Either experience provides excellent motivation for pursuing further education."

"I went back to the oil field after graduation, working for the same company, with the idea that the law degree would allow me to move ahead somehow. I was the most highly educated person there, which didn't help much, by the way."

Maddox saw no reason to take the bar exam in North Carolina or anywhere else. Then he had second thoughts, and decided to take the New Mexico bar "before I forgot what little I knew." Not long after passing the bar, the district judge in Lea County telephoned. Maddox recalls, and there is still amazement in his voice to this day: "I went by to see him and he said 'Here's the list of cases I am going to assign you'." In New Mexico in 1968, attorneys admitted to the bar had to take a pro rata share of indigent criminal cases.

Long before flex-time and cell phones, Maddox worked out a way to meet all his obligations. "I'd get a radio message out in the oil field that an arraignment had been set. I kept a suit in the office, so I'd go put it on and do my legal duty, which could be 100 miles away. I remember that the courts were air-conditioned, which was nice. After four or five months, I became fascinated by the people I was working with. I began to think I might regret it if I didn't at least try to practice."

Before long, Maddox was offered a chance to serve as county prosecutor, in which post he was able to keep a small practice on the side. A few years later, when his brother finished law school at the University of Tennessee, the two formed a firm in 1970. "We almost starved to death at first, the two of us and a part-time secretary. My brother handled real estate, tax, wills, and the office side of the practice, while I did the litigation. We did insurance defense and medical malpractice defense. We have always been active in bar activities and civic groups."

Among those bar activities was participating in search committees charged with nominating district judges as vacancies occurred. One such meeting took place in early 1999; when Maddox arrived, he realized everyone else had already been there a while (the food wrappers on the meeting table were conclusive evidence to this sharp-eyed Wake Forest-trained attorney). Maddox recalls asking, "'So how do we stand?' and someone answered, 'We've got a good candidate… we're looking at him.' It had never crossed my mind that I might do such a job. After some thought, I decided I would seek the appointment."

A judicial selection commission made up of lawyers, judges and others, recommends a list to the governor, who then picks an interim appointee. Maddox recalls, "I met with the governor at a picnic table, with the governor dressed in running shorts and shoes after completing an athletic competition. He appointed me the same day, after which in the next primary I ran unopposed, and managed to win. Then I ran unopposed in the general election, and preserved my undefeated electoral record. After one victory in a general election, judges then run in a retention election, in which the judge must get 57% to hold the seat. I got 85%, continuing my streak."

As District Judge for Division IV in the Fifth Judicial District of New Mexico, Maddox serves a general trial court for a three-county area, in which the practice of law has a distinctive flavor, "When I first got here and started to do title examinations, often only two transactions back we'd be in the law in the era when it was a territory, which is quite different from state law. Deeds and instruments in Spanish are not uncommon." Since his roustabout days, Maddox has been acquiring Spanish language skills. The time he spent in the oil fields has proven useful, since oil and gas cases make up a sizable portion of the docket.

Intentional or not, Maddox is gratified with the path that opened itself to him. He says, "I like being a judge. It's very different, but I felt prepared to take it on after I attended the national judicial college in Reno, which is a fascinating, wonderful program for new judges."

New Mexico is a long way from Winston-Salem, but Wake Forest continues to feature in Maddox' life. Daughter Ann is a graduate of the Law School (class of '93) and lives in Albuquerque with her husband and two daughters. Maddox says, "I was thrilled when Dean Walsh called me to tell me she had been admitted. One of her first professors was Rhoda Billings, who was one year ahead of me. It was wonderful for Ann to study with someone so distinguished." Maddox, his daughter and one other colleague constitute a passionate if unofficial Wake Forest Athletic Booster Outpost that compensates for its limited membership with an abundance of enthusiasm. They listen to Wake basketball games on the Internet and exchange commentary via e-mail.

Law school and a legal career have not yet befallen Maddox' son, who is instead the director of the Bridges Project in Taos, New Mexico, a service organization serving Native American and Hispanic children.

Susan Maddox maintains her Winston-Salem ties by remaining active in Salem College alumni affairs. At home in New Mexico, she works diligently in local organizations dedicated to revitalizing downtown Hobbs.

What drew Maddox to New Mexico and held him there for well over 35 years? He mentions the climate, the geography and the people, as well as the opportunity to enjoy the outdoors in a spectacular landscape. "We're close enough to the southern tip of the Rockies to do day trips there. The desert mountains have a rough, barren beauty that we enjoy." With his well-developed appreciation of life's surprising twists and entertaining ironies, it seems Maddox has found much to savor along his serendipitous way from North Carolina to New Mexico. ⚖

— Theresa Bowers

Alumni Briefs

LAW HOMECOMING 2003

THE LAW SCHOOL will celebrate Law Homecoming in conjunction with the rest of the University on October 11-13. There will be lots of food, fun, and football, so plan on coming back to campus and seeing old friends and colleagues from across the University community.

REUNION WEEKEND 2003

THE CLASSES OF **1953**, **1963**, **1973**, **1978**, **1983**, and **1993** will celebrate their reunions. The weekend is planned for November 14-15. If you are interested in helping with your class reunion, please contact Mike Roach, Assistant Director of Law Development, at (336) 758-5884 or roachjm@wfu.edu.

NEW LAW ALUMNI COUNCIL MEMBERS

We would like to welcome the newest members of the LAC. They are:

Tiffany Bennett ('00 JD) — Winston-Salem*
Joe Carruthers ('77 JD) — Winston-Salem
Gary Gough ('68, '74 JD) — McLean, VA
Ty Harris ('99 JD) — Atlanta, GA
Ursula Henninger ('92 JD) — Winston-Salem
Terry Hutchens ('74 MBA, '77 JD) — Fayetteville
Betsy McMorrow ('92 JD) — Boston, MA
Jim Swisher ('61, '62 JD) — Greensboro
Jeff Wigington ('92 JD) — Corpus Christi, TX
Barbara Young ('84, '87 JD) — Philadelphia, PA

**Young Alumni member (ex-officio)*

LAW SCHOOL FUNDRAISING RESULTS

BELOW ARE THE RESULTS for the 2002-03 fiscal year. We would like to thank all of you who supported the Law Fund this year!

Overall (includes Law Fund):
2002-03 Goal: $2,110,000
Total Raised: $2,913,234

Law Fund:
2002-03 Goal: $610,000
Total Raised: $638,202

We are thrilled with these results, especially in light of the difficult economic conditions we experienced during the year. We hope we can build on this year's success and make 2003-04 even more successful!

Wake Forest
JURIST

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NC Sentencing Laws in a Tough Economy

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Students Select Teachers of the Year

Law School Launches New Web Site

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